

The Hongkong Telegraph.

N° 2576.

TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1890.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £4,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £80,000.

LONDON: Head Office, 40 Threadneedle Street, West End Office, 25, Cockspur Street.
BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards Bills for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS: Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum
" " " 4 " "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT, 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance; GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR, Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, PAID-UP CAPITAL £7,500,000. RESERVE FUND 4,600,000. RESERVE LIABILITY OF 7,500,000. PROPRIETORS 0.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Chairman—L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK,
A. MC CONACHE, Esq.

Chief Manager, HONGKONG—T. JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER, SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT, at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.

For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

* T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1890.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 1; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.

SUMS LESS THAN \$1, or MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

INTEREST at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

CORRESPONDENCE to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

WITHDRAWALS maybe made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, is necessary.

ON THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1890.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £5,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL 2,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman.

Hon. C. P. CHATER, Managing Director.

Hon. Vice-Chairman.

LEE SING, Esq.

S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.

J. S. MOSES, Esq.

G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

POON PONG, Esq.

D. R. SASSOON, Esq.

BANKERS.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, for Land, and Buildings.

Properties purchased and sold.

Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and Mission business relating to land, etc.

Particulars can be obtained at the Com-

No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1890.

Incitations.

STOCK TAKING SALE.

(REDUCED PRICES.)

FOR CASH ONLY.
TROPICAL TWEED COATS & pants, \$13.50
DRESS SUITS from \$20.
MEN'S DRILL and DUCK SUITS.
FLANNEL, SERGE and MERINO.
FRENCH CAMBRIC printed SHIRTING.

Waterproof COATS & Inverness CAPEs from \$5.
Leggings and over SHOES.
English-made BOOTS and SHOES.
UMBRELLAS, Summer UNDERCLOTHING
in all materials, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

ROBERT LANG & Co.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1890.

Notices of firms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT at Foochow, under the style and firm of F.C. KEEKA & Co., Foochow.

Foochow, 6th June, 1890.

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Shipping.

STEAMERS.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR HAVRE, LONDON, HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"PEMBROKESHIRE,"

Captain Ducaister, will be despatched as above on the 1st July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1890.

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIK PORTS;

ALSO, LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of July, 1890, at 10 A.M., the Company's Steamship "BRAUNSCHWEIG," Captain A. Meier, with 120 Passengers, SPECIE & CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at GENOA. Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon. Cargo will be received on Board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on 1st July; (Parcels are not to be sent on till the Company's Steamship arrives). The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERT & Co., Hongkong, 9th June, 1890.

OCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;

VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"BELGIC"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Kobe and Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 8th July, at 1 P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

ALL PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:

To San Francisco, \$25.00

To San Francisco and return, 39.75

available for 6 months.

To Liverpool, 32.00

To London, 33.00

To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embark at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company No. 504, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1890.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship.

"CITY OF PEKING"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 10th July, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:

To San Francisco, \$22.50

To San Francisco and return, 39.75

available for 6 months.

To Liverpool, 32.00

To London, 33.00

To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passenger by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passenger, who have paid full fare, re-embark at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day, and all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full, value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 2nd July.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1890.

Notices of firms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT at Foochow, under the style and firm of F.C. KEEKA & Co., Foochow.

Foochow, 6th June, 1890.

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THE Standard Life Assurance COMPANY, ESTABLISHED 1825.

INVESTED FUNDS £7,000,000 Sig.

ANNUAL INCOME £900,000 Sig.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, SHANGHAI:

R. E. WAINEWRIGHT, Es

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1890.

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,
L I M I T E D ,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

DAKIN'S EFFERVESCENT SALINE
POWDER.

Is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating.
It relieves all stomach derangements.
It relieves headache and sickness.
It allays febrile symptoms.

It quenches thirst.

75 cents per bottle.

DAKIN'S IODIZED EXTRACT OF
SARSAPARILLA.

Purifies the Blood. Removes Skin Eruptions.

Strengthens the System.

Is of special benefit to those suffering from the
Extravagant Effects of the Climate.

\$1.50 per bottle.

DAKIN'S VIN DE QUINQUINA.

This Wine will be found of great value as a

Tonic in all cases where the system is depressed

or where there is the slightest tendency to

Malaria or Climatic Debility.

It is prepared from the true Bark in combination

with our Finest Port Wine, and is an

admirable form of administering at the same

time the appetizing properties of the Bark with

the strengthening qualities of the Port.

Price, \$1.50 per Bottle.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
Hongkong, 30th June, 1890.

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WINES AND SPIRITS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD

(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.)

HONGKONG.

We invite attention to the following old

landed brands, all of which are of ex-

cellent quality and good value for the money.

The same being specially selected by our

London House, and bought direct from the most

noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled

by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the

best growths at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state the

name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted,

and initial letter for quality desired.

Orders through Local Post or by Telegraph receive prompt attention.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)

Per dozen
Cans. Per Bot.

A Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule..... \$1.00
B Vintage, Superior quality, Red Capsule..... 1.10

C Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule 1.25
D Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled)..... 1.50

SHERRIES.

A Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule..... 6 0.60
B Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule... 7.50

C Manzanilla, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule.... 10 1.00
CC Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule..... 10 1.00

D Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old Wine, White Seal Capsule..... 14 1.50

E Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled)..... 14 1.50

Per dozen
Cans. Per Bot.

CLARETS.

A Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule..... \$4 4.50
B St. Estephe, Red Capsule... 4.50 5.00

C St. Julian 7 7.50
D La Rose 11 12.00

Per dozen
Cans. Per Bot.

BRANDY.

A Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule..... \$12 1.10
B Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule..... 14 1.25

C Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule..... 18 1.50

D Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1872 vintage, Red Capsule..... 24 2.00

SCOTCH WHISKY.

A Thorne's Blend, White Capsule..... 8 0.75
B Watson's Glenorchy Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark..... 8 0.75

C Watson's Abérolin-Glenlivet, Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark..... 8 0.75

D Watson's H. K. D. Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule ... 10 1.00

E Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule 12 1.10

IRISH WHISKY.

A John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule..... 8 0.75
B John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule..... 10 1.00

C John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule..... 12 1.10

GENUINE BOURBON WHISKY, fine old, Red Capsule, with Name. 10 1.00

GIN.

A Fine Old Tom, White Capsule 4.50 0.40
B Fine Unsweetened, White Capsule 4.50 0.40
C Fine A. V. H. Geneva..... 2.50

RUM.

Fine Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule..... 12 1.00
Good Leeward Island... \$1.50 per Gallon.

COEURS.

Benedictine "Maraschino Curaçao Herring's Cherry Cordial Chartreuse Dr. Sieger's Angostura Bitters, &c.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertising, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of authorship.

Wireless messages to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will always be given for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interest. It must be distinctly understood that the "Editor" does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue, not later than Three o'clock so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

Advertisers and Subscribers are requested to pay their accounts for a fixed period before they can be considered.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertisers. Terms to be learned on application.

The "Hongkong Telegraph's" number at the Telephone Central Exchange is No. 1.

BIRTH.

On the 1st July, the wife of R. TUCKER, Hongkong Hotel, of a daughter. (991)

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,
L I M I T E D ,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

DAKIN'S EFFERVESCENT SALINE
POWDER.

Is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating.
It relieves all stomach derangements.

It relieves headache and sickness.

It allays febrile symptoms.

It quenches thirst.

75 cents per bottle.

DAKIN'S IODIZED EXTRACT OF
SARSAPARILLA.

Purifies the Blood. Removes Skin Eruptions.

Strengthens the System.

Is of special benefit to those suffering from the
Extravagant Effects of the Climate.

\$1.50 per bottle.

DAKIN'S VIN DE QUINQUINA.

This Wine will be found of great value as a

Tonic in all cases where the system is depressed

or where there is the slightest tendency to

Malaria or Climatic Debility.

It is prepared from the true Bark in combination

with our Finest Port Wine, and is an

admirable form of administering at the same

time the appetizing properties of the Bark with

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Price, \$1.50 per Bottle.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
Hongkong, 30th June, 1890.

[52]

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1890.

THE WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY.

Owing to the arrival of the French mail bringing the customary additional mass of business matters demanding immediate attention, and to the still more important fact that the published Reports and Statements of Accounts of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. require a very lengthy and careful investigation, we are unable to fulfil our promise to critically deal in this issue with the proceedings at Saturday's meeting of shareholders. However, we intend "making a night of it" with the somewhat puzzling documents we have succeeded in obtaining after considerable trouble, and hope to lay the result of our researches, as well as our opinions on the Company's management and business generally, before our readers in tomorrow's Telegraph.

TELEGRAMS.

EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, June 19th.

The Anglo-German convention grants England the exclusive tutelage of Zanzibar.

THE LICENSING BILL.

JUNE 20TH.

In the House of Commons, in Committee on the Licensing Bill, clause one was adopted by a majority of only four in a full house.

The division was a trick of the Opposition, many Conservatives being absent at Ascot.

If it were a "full house," how could "many Conservatives" be absent at Ascot—and where in heaven's name does the "trick" come in?

If Tory members choose to go to Ascot Races instead of attending to their parliamentary duties, surely that is their own look-out and has nothing to do with the Opposition?—Ed., H.K. Telegraph.]

THE ANGLO-GERMAN CONVENTION.

In the House of Commons Mr. W. H. Smith, in reply to a question, said he presumed that if Parliament rejects the cession of Heligoland to Germany, the whole agreement will collapse.

Mr. Stanley has been speaking strongly in favour of the Convention.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

JUNE 21ST.

Mr. W. H. Smith moves for the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry to facilitate the passage of Bills through Parliament by a rule permitting a debate to continue in the following session.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Sir Edward Bradford succeeds Mr. Monro as Chief Commissioner of the London Police.

Mr. Edward Ridley Colborne Bradford, K.C.S.I., is an officer of extended Indian experience, both military and civil. He served with the 14th Light Dragoons in the Persian campaign from 21st of February till 8th June, 1857; served in the Jubbulpore district during 1857, and afterwards in the North-Western Provinces in 1858—with General Michel's force in Mayne's Horse against Tantip Tepe; was present at the attack on Chupree, of the batteries of Aungboi and North Wautung, storming the heights of Canton, and bombardment of Kulangsu, for which he received a medal.

Mr. Stanley has been speaking strongly in favour of the Convention.

THE COURTMARTIAL.

JUNE 22ND.

The Singapore Free Press of the 23rd June says:—"A friend writes to us this afternoon: 'I have just heard from British North Borneo that a Sergeant and 12 men of the Constabulary have been killed, and a Mr. Flint (brother of a man in the Constabulary) has also been killed. The Dyaks attacked three times, but were beaten back.' On the 16th or 17th inst. the Commandant of the Police and some men were going to the spot. My correspondent does not give the name of the place."

THE BULGARIAN CONSPIRACY.

The appeal of Major Panitsa against the sentence of death recently passed on him, has been rejected.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES TROUBLE.

JUNE 29TH.

In a despatch from Lord Salisbury, the Government states that England cannot allow the French naval commanders to take the law into their own hands as against English fishermen.

(From the Courrier d'Haiphong).

ZANZIBAR.

PARIS, June 23rd.

The Anglo-German convention appointed to define the spheres of influence in Africa of the respective nations have announced that an English protectorate over Zanzibar has been agreed upon. The news has caused much comment. Negotiations are going on between France and England upon the basis of the declaration of 1865, by which the independence of the Sultan of Zanzibar was guaranteed.

MARTINIQUE.

JUNE 25TH.

The Attorney-General disclaimed any desire on the part of the government to impose vexatious restraints on the Chinese, but reminded the unofficial members that the Imperial government was quite free to legislate as seemed best, without regard to the national customs of the people other than British who settled here. He offered, however, to amend the clause so as to exclude from the operations of the Bill girls of any nationality who had been taken in marriage in the way customary with her nationality. He objected, however, to admit a vague term like "domestic relationship" into the Bill.

The Acting Colonial Secretary, who seconded, pointed out that the second proclamation made by Capt. Elliot in 1841 expressly stated, whilst promising to secure the social customs of the natives, that his promise should be subject to her Majesty's further pleasure.

Mr. Ho Kai objected to the Attorney-General's amendment as ignoring any wives but the first, and making polygamy a crime without warning the offenders.

His Excellency thought the term "domestic relationship," which Mr. Ho Kai desired to introduce, was too elastic, and was calculated to create difficulty when its meaning came to be defined by a judicial tribunal.

Mr. Ho Kai withdrew the phrase, and substituted "usages."

His Excellency still objected to the term, as too vague.

Mr. Ho Kai therefore suggested "customs," and his amendment being still opposed, altered it so as to read "Providing that nothing contained herein shall affect the marriage laws or customs amongst the Chinese and other Asiatics."

His Excellency had no objection to it then, except that it did not contain the word "unmarried."

The Acting Registrar-General doubted if it covered concubinage, but

His Excellency did not think that question was before the Council. He then put the Attorney-General's amendment, for which the five official members voted, the four unofficial members opposing it. It was therefore carried.

The consideration of the rest of the Bill was then begun.

The Attorney-General added the proviso to the penal section relating to the registration of brothels, that the first of the Attorney-General would have to be obtained before the owner of such house could be prosecuted.

The Acting Registrar-General objected to the alteration, but it was passed.

The consideration of the Bill being concluded,

The Attorney-General moved the addition of a clause suspending the operation of the Act until her Majesty's pleasure was known, which was agreed to.

His Excellency—I may mention to the hon. member [Mr. Ho Kai] who has taken so much interest in this Ordinance, that if he wishes to make any observations on it to the Secretary of State, if he furnishes me with a copy I shall be happy to forward them.

Mr. Ho Kai—I think it probable the Chinese community would like to address the Secretary of State on the subject.

His Excellency—if you will send me any remarks you wish to make I will forward them to the Secretary of State.

The Attorney-General—I may, perhaps, mention that had the matter rested with me I should have drawn the Bill on somewhat different lines to those laid down. I was placed in rather a difficult position, and although I take full responsibility for the Bill, I may point out that I did not draft it.

The Council then adjourned.

THINGS WHICH EVERY MAN CAN DO:

(OR THINKS HE CAN AT ANY RATE.)

Astonish a Chinaman.
Buy a necessary thing at an auction.
Cure a cold, or carve a fowl.
Distinguish a gem from paste, or discover a "green" broker.
Endure a toothache, and keep it a secret.
Frighten a chair-coolee.
Gulp down a dozen B.'s and S.'s, and then make an after dinner speech worth reporting.
Hold his tongue at the right moment.
Intend to get up before dawn and do it.
Judge a horse, or a water-colour drawing.
Keep a baby quiet.
Light a cigar driving in a rickshaw.
Make nice verses.
Nurse a patient.
Order a good dinner.
"Spot" the winner of a race by the preliminary canter.
Quiet an angry mother-in-law.
Relate a good story.
Sing a nice comic song, or "spot" the snob at a glance.
Train a monkey.
Understand a hint.
Vanquish a mosquito.
Write a novel, a love-letter, or a leading article.

LABOUR COMPLAINTS IN BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

For some time past rumours have been current about troubles with the coolies employed on certain tobacco estates in parts of British North Borneo. A reporter of the *Straits Times* accordingly interviewed a planter, who has recently arrived thence, and from whose story it would appear that the rumours have some foundation. Our informant says:—

Of course I can only speak of the district where I was located, Marudu Bay, near Kudat; in that place the London-Borneo Company have three estates, Bandan, Bongan, and Tandie, which with another estate, Ranau, (belonging to a Dutch Company whose head-quarters are in Batavia) have a common managing director. On these estates contracts are made in Singapore, principally before the Protector of Chinese, and these contracts contain an article to the effect that if the coolies do not work satisfactorily their wages can be reduced to \$6 a month; and, of course, when such an article is put in the contract the managers of the estate can give every man \$6 if they choose, at once, and, of course, if the coolies went to court about it, they would always lose their case, for the plea of unsatisfactory work can always be adduced. Sixty Banjarese coolies employed on one of these estates ran away a year ago, and when they were brought back, the Manager, they say, promptly reduced all their wages to \$6. This was on a London-Borneo estate. Several Chinese coolies found to be useful for work on a tobacco plantation were, it is said, allowed to work on roads and drains on a pay of 10 cents a day, while that amount would not keep them in food alone. Other companies are giving similar men 15 cents a day, and they gave 5 cents per day to their credit to wipe off their debts they may incur. But at the London-Borneo and Ranau estates I believe there are no such books kept, and last year the coolies alleged that they did not get proper accounts. The death rates have been very high; on one estate of the London-Borneo Company from January 1st to May 1st this year 290 coolies are said to have died, out of the 550 employed; the hospital is not built in a healthy place. At Bandan, another of their estates, on the first of June 1890, there was a regular row. That day was pay day, and the coolies came very early in

the morning to the manager's house, objecting to going through the same routine as on former occasions; it had been customary before paying them to put them through a medical examination, the healthy ones receiving their wages, and the sickly ones being sent to hospital, and this inspection was the first thing they objected to. In the second place the manager had, it is said, issued an order that no man should get more than 23 cents worth of opium a day, and many of the old hands who were accustomed to ten or even twenty cents worth, averred that they could not exist on this small allowance. They said in the third place that it was impossible in such a climate to work on rainy days, as it resulted in fever the next day. In the end the manager admitted their claims. And then there are troubles with the Burmese; they make contracts in Kudat before the Magistrate there, and sign agreements to build drying sheds for \$5; Chinese coolie houses for \$50, and other works at proportionate prices. These coolies had been before in Deli, and they say they thought, when they made the contract, that the drying sheds were on the same plan as those in Deli, and on reaching the estates they found that they had to build different houses, containing much more work, and that the money was not enough; so the coolies complained about it and made a row. Another cause of much trouble on these estates is the food supply. During the five months commencing November 1889 there was, I believe, almost nothing to sell to the coolies but rice and salt, the Manager now and then succeeding in getting a little extra with great trouble from neighbouring estates. Even the European assistants sometimes had not enough to eat, and occasionally had to participate in the coolies' rice and salt. The managing Director had two steam launches at his disposal, but never sent extra food, though there was plenty to be got at Kudat. The failure in food supply was due in the first instance, I believe, to the fault of a contractor who did not keep to the terms of his contract, and whom the estates no longer employ. But although the contractor was first to blame, yet the management were responsible for not sending foodstuff direct from Kudat in their steam launches. The food supply is now better. A magistrate visited one of the London-Borneo estate recently, and the coolies immediately complained to him not only of the food and of its scarcity, but of the fact that for a short time during an epidemic, though there were medicines on the estate, they could not get them. I do not know whether that complaint was well or ill-founded. On the grounds that contracts made in the Chinese Protectorate in Singapore had been broken, they asked for their discharge. What happened I do not know. These estates also are very unhealthy, even the hospitals are not built in healthy sites, and the European assistants suffer greatly.

The article in the contracts giving power to reduce the coolies' wages ought never to be inserted; and I believe the poor fellows do not properly understand the terms they sign.

The last crop from the Ranau estate sold for only 83 cents a pound in Amsterdam. Then there was a quantity of loss in the shipping, out of about 2000 bales shipped, 75 were spoiled by rain water, salt water, holes in the mats &c. I ascribe the whole trouble to a lack of understanding the needs of the Chinese coolies. In the Rotterdam-Borneo Co.'s, and the German-Borneo Company's estates, which are adjacent to those of which I have been speaking, a great difference is observable, there is no trouble and the coolies look fat and healthy, while some discharged from other companies are working there quite contentedly without any contract at all.

Our informant adds that the coolies recently complained to a magistrate, during May, and that the magistrate took 12 of the coolies to Kudat, they were taken before the Resident, who seemed disposed to inquire into these matters. Our informant believes that the Resident ordained that no men should be employed at the rate of 10 cents a day.—*Straits Times*.

SEVERE FIGHTING AT EDIE.

We gather from private sources that a very serious and decisive battle was fought at Edie between the Dutch and the Achinese on the 11th June. The loss on the side of the latter in killed and wounded was very considerable, no less than 8 dead bodies having been found on the field after the fight was over. The Dutch experienced no loss in killed. They had however, 23 men wounded, one of them so severely that he is not expected to survive. Amongst the wounded were also 2 officers, viz. Lieut. Vander Hege Spies, of P. N. M.'s *Prins Hendrik*, and Lieut. Swart of the infantry. The former received a cut across his forehead in a personal encounter with one of the enemy. All the forts that were erected by the Achinese and occupied by them were taken, when all of a sudden fresh shots were fired by some of the Achinese who had concealed themselves in the trenches they had constructed in the immediate vicinity of the forts. The Commander of the landing contingent of the *Prins Hendrik* at once passed the order for attack, and Lieut. Vander Hege Spies put himself at the head of his men and advanced. A hand to hand fight then ensued and every one of the enemy that was found in the trenches was killed. While this was going on, one of the Achinese sprang on Lieut. V. H. Hege Spies armed with a klaywan and aimed a blow at him which the Lieutenant parried with his sword. The gallant officer's weapon was nearly cut in tw., and the force of the blow causing the sword to rebound it sliced the cut on the Lieutenant's forehead. It is admitted on all sides that Lieutenant Vander Hege Spies behaved most bravely and that he deserves great credit for the tact and courage he displayed during the whole engagement. The Achinese who had escaped the carnage, ran into the jungle, holy, and pursued by the Dutch troops. It is said that the Achinese have been taught a lesson which they will remember for many a day to come. We understand that the troops will remain at Edie for some time as it is proposed to open a military road from Edie to Deli.—*Straits Independent*.

KIUKIANG.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

18th June, 1890.

The following narration of an event which recently occurred here will illustrate the length to which an unbridled lust for gain will carry men, and how little conscience men have under certain circumstances.

Two Kweichow traders coming from the head of the Poyang Lake to Kiukiang chartered a small native boat. This boat, manned by the two owners, assisted by two boatmen, commenced its journey at a city above Wuch'en. Anchoring for a time at this latter city, two disbanded Honan soldiers were taken on board as passengers to Hukow. The boat started upon its journey and all went well until they arrived at Taku'ang; at this place all boats coming out of the Poyang Lake must pass the Customs and pay tonnage dues. Here the boat owners requested the soldiers to pay their passage

Intimations.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONTINUATION OF

CLEARANCE SALE.

GREAT BARGAINS, IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

PREVIOUS TO ALTERATIONS TO PREMISES.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(Late THE HALL & HOLTZ C. Co., Ltd.)

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1890.

money, amounting altogether to about a string of cash. They stoutly refused to pay, saying they had no money, but the boatmen persisted in their reasonable demands, to no purpose however.

A good deal of strong language had been exchanged, the soldiers said they could not pay before arriving at Hukow, as they had no money on board. The Kweichow men, who had chartered the boat, now came upon the scene and offered to lend the soldiers the required sum of money upon condition they repaid it as soon as they arrived at Hukow. They accepted the money with profuse thanks, complimenting the Kweichow men on their kindness of heart and generosity. The boat was duly cleared by the Customs and passed safely the thirty li that separated it from Hukow. Arriving at the anchorage toward evening the soldiers at once went ashore and made their way to an inn. Since the payment of their passage by the revenue Kweichow men at Taku'ang, the soldiers had found out that the box that contained the dollar handed to them contained in all probability a good many more, and the question arose how they could get possession of the money. On the very evening of their landing their plans were made, and they only waited the cloak of darkness to put them into execution. At midnight, armed with sharp knives, they stole quietly on board. The sharp knives in the hands of two desperate and resolute men soon deprived the four sleeping boatmen of life. The murderers then proceeded to dismember the bodies; heads, arms and legs were severed from the bodies and the whole tied together in a bundle, to which the heavy iron anchor was fastened and the whole sunk beneath the waters of the lake. From the scene of this deed of blood they passed to the room occupied by the two Kweichow traders, whom they rudely awakened and threatened with instant death if they made the least noise. The sight of the bloodstained blades and the fierce countenances of the pirates terrified them beyond the power of speech. The soldiers said to them, "We want your box, your clothes, and all the silver you have, and we must kill you you will inform against us afterwards, and we shall be punished. You were kind to us at Taku'ang so we will not cut you to pieces with these knives." After this utterance they proceeded with diabolical coolness to fasten the pair together, tie a big cooking pan or stove to them as a weight, and then sink them alive in the lake. All obstacles out of their way they loaded themselves with all the valuables and disappeared, leaving only the boat as a witness to the fearful tragedy that had been enacted on board in the dead of night. In the morning attention was called to the boat, and as there appeared no sign of life on her was boarded; the red bloodstains on the sides and bottom told that a fearful crime had been committed. The news spread like wildfire; but a brief space of time and all the city knew that a mysterious crime had been committed on one of the boats at the anchorage; naturally every kind of speculation and opinion was uttered but nobody could throw any light on the subject. Soon after noon two men, wearing a woe-begone expression, apparently having no special business and empty handed, not even carrying so much as an umbrella, entered the city gates. The keeper of the ton at which they applied for hospitality refused to entertain them; they looked altogether too suspicious, especially at this time of unrest. Gradually, a suspicion got abroad that these men were in some way connected with the boat or knew something of the affair; a large crowd collected and to them they gave the account of what had taken place, for these were none other than the two Kweichow traders who had been thrown into the water alive. After having made the statements written above of the events that took place on that horrible night, they said that after they had been thrown into the water they were able to divest themselves of the cooking pan fastened to them as a sinking weight and had contrived to float, but soon became unconscious and were in this condition washed ashore some eight li from the place where they had been thrown in. The people after diligent effort brought them round to consciousness, and when they had heard their tale advised them to go at once to the magistrate's yamen, and report matters. The half-drowned men replied "It is no use for us to go there; we have no money now and we should not be received in this connection." The people then gave them food and clothes and money and sent them to the city to report. The crowd who heard all this became very excited, and carried the men at once to the yamen to lay their information before the official. The magistrate, with commendable promptness, sent them off with an escort of troops to Wuch'en, to find out from the officers and men of the gun-boats from which the Honan soldiers had embarked on the boat that took them to Hukow, their names, the residences of their families in Honan, and any other evidence that would assist the authorities in tracing the culprits and bringing them to just and well-deserved punishment. At the time of writing the matter's over; when I have learnt of their capture I will write again. In the interests of the safety of other travellers it is to be hoped that these criminals will be caught and executed.—*N. C. Daily News*.

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is more reliable as an agent in the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis and General Debility, than any other remedy known to medical science. Read the following:—"I have prescribed 'Scott's Emulsion' and have also taken it myself, and can fully endorse the opinion in that it is both palatable and efficient, and can be tolerated by almost any one—especially when Cod Liver Oil itself cannot be borne."—MARTIN MILES, M.D., &c., Stantonbury, Bucks. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. Watson & Co. (Ld.), agents in Hongkong and China.—[Advt.]

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Intimations.

THE PEAK HOTEL AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of \$15 (Fifteen Dollars) per Share in the above Company is hereby made and is payable at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, on or before July 17th, 1890. Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per Annum will be charged on all Calls overdue.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. WHEELHEY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1890. [1917]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST CALL of £10 12½ sterling per Share on the 20,000 Shares, New Issue of this Corporation will fall due on the 30th June current in London, 1890, is still unpaid, that unless paid, calls, with interest at the rate of Ten per centum per annum from due date, be paid at the Company's Office, 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, on or before the 8th day of July next, the said Shares will be dealt with by the Directors in accordance with terms of the Company's Articles of Association.

Intimations.

JUST FROM THE PARIS EXHIBITION.
FROM TUESDAY, JULY 1st FOR
A FEW DAYS ONLY.

A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT,
THE GRAND TRANSPARENT
PANORAMIC SALOON,
No. 30, WELLINGTON STREET,
(Corner of D'Aguilar Street).

Open daily from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m.
Admission 20 Cents.
For full particulars see hand-bills.

M. HIRSCH,
Proprietor.

* Every visitor will receive a fancy present,
as a remembrance of the Panorama, without any
extra charge.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1890. [1918]

THE HONGKONG BRICK AND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Holders
of Shares in the above Company, on
which the CALL of \$1 per Share due 3rd March,
1890, is still unpaid, that unless paid, calls,
with interest at the rate of Ten per centum per
annum from due date, be paid at the Company's
Office, 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, on or before the 8th day of July next,
the said Shares will be dealt with by the Directors
in accordance with terms of the Company's
Articles of Association.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
to Sell by Public Auction, on
THURSDAY,
the 3rd day of July, 1890, at 2 p.m., at his
Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,
Lots to suit Purchasers.

The STOCK-IN-TRADE of the late Miss
FOURNIER, Trading under the style of
FOURNIER & CO., comprising—

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—201 per cent., premium, buyers.

Underwriters, Society of Canton—198 per cent., buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$70 per share, sellers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 140 per share, sellers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$125 per share, sellers.

Yat-tze Insurance Association—Tls. 84 per share, sellers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$352 per share, buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$85 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$56 per cent., premium, sales and buyers.

Hongkong Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$374 per share, buyers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—103 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$180 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$51.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—25 per cent. dis., sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$54 per share, buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$177 per share, sellers.

Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$87 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$95 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$10 per share.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$21 per share, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 H—21 per cent., premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent., premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1885 E—11 per cent., premium.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$10 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.

Fusion and Sunlight Tin Samantan Mining Co.—\$72 per share, sellers.

The Kado Gold Mining Co., Ltd.—\$21 per share, sellers.

The Baldwin Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$13 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$85 per share, sellers.

Taiwan Coal Minig Co.—\$25 per share, sellers.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Pembrokeshire* reports that she left Foochow on the 29th ultimo.

The German steamship *Braunschweig* reports that she left Shanghai on the 28th ultimo.

The German steamship *General Werdor* of Tur-

ough Island at 5 a.m. on the 30th.

The British steamship *Suncking* reports that she left Taku on the 20th ultimo. Had fine weather to Chefoo, arrived there on the 21st.

Left Chefoo on the 24th. Had moderate southerly winds with rain and dense fog from North-east. Promontory to North Saddles; thence had moderate north-easterly winds and squally weather to Swatow, arrived there on the 29th. Left Swatow on the 20th. Had light southerly winds to Hongkong on the 1st instant.

The British steamship *Hailoong* reports that she left Tamsui on the 26th ultimo, Amoy on the 28th, and Swatow on the 30th. From Tamsui to Amoy had light north-west winds and cloudy weather. From Amoy to Swatow had moderate easterly winds and overcast sky with high south-east swell. From Swatow to Hongkong had fresh south to south-east winds and overcast sky with heavy southerly wind. In Tamsui, the steamship *Feecheu*. In Amoy, H.M.S. *Mutine*, and Chinese revenue cruiser *Lingfeng*. In Swatow, the steamships *Tatsuwa*, and *Vespa*.

The French mail steamship *Melbourne* reports that she left Marseilles at 5 p.m. on the 1st ultimo; called at Alexandria on the 6th, and same day at Port Said; passed the Suez Canal on the 7th. Experienced in the southern portion of the Red Sea a foggy weather, and reached Aden on the 12th, passed Guardafui Cape at noon on the 13th. Experienced a strong monsoon with very high sea. At heavy sea breaks the rail and some stanchions on starboard and astern side; called at Colombo on the 10th; thence had light monsoon, and arrived at Singapore on the 24th; arrived at Saigon on the 26th. Left Saigon on the 28th at 10.30 a.m.; from there to Paracels Reefs had south-west winds with smooth sea, and thence to port had calm and east breeze with swell from north-eastward, and arrived here this morning at 5.30 o'clock.

POLLUX, German steamer, 898, H. Hellmers, 1st July—Saigon 27th June, General—Melchers & Co.

CLARANCES AT THE HANHOUR OFFICE.

Freij, Danish steamer, for Hoishow.

Kwongtang, British steamer, for Yokohama.

Pembrokeshire, British steamer, for Singapore.

Yahan, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.

Thales, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.

DEPARTURES.

June 30, Zambesi, British steamer, for Kobe.

July 1, Tocuan, Chinese str., for Whampoa.

July 1, Aneiride, British steamer, for Saigon.

July 1, Phra Chula Chom Klao, British str., for Swatow, &c.

July 1, Thales, British str., for Swatow, &c.

July 1, Toguan, British str., for Singapore, &c.

July 1, Tongshan, British str., for Swatow, &c.

July 1, Kwongtang, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Melbourne, str., from Marseilles for Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Miguel de Borja, 2 sons and servant, Messrs. F. Berthelier and G. Duarte. From Singapore.—Mr. M. Noordin and servant, Messrs. J. Grieve, Wilcock and F. Blackhouse. From Saigon—124 Chinese. From Marseilles for Shanghai.—Messrs. F. E. Nichols and E. Eaton. From Singapore.—Mr. Kho Boon Lim. From Marseilles for Higo.—Mr. Tanabu Kawaoka. For Yokohama.—Messrs. Pablo Soler and Ed. Lehmann. From Colombo.—Messrs. L. Davidson and A. S. Padgen. From Saigon.—Mrs. Sara Gidelman, Mrs. Heinz, and Mr. Gonnord.

Per Haiphong, str., from Haiphong.—Mr. and Mrs. Schwartz and infant, Mrs. Sanan, Mrs. Rossetti, Messrs. Imbert, de Fit James, Muscier, Duval, Anderson, and 25 Chinese.

Per Kowloon, str., from Foochow.—Mr. and Mrs. Tilyan and family.

Per Sungkhang, str., from Tientsin, &c.—6 Chinese.

Per Calcutta, str., from Shanghai for Hongkong.—Messrs. W. Percival, W. Burr, and Yuen Kok Cheong. From Yokohama.—Mr. and Mrs. Reynaud. Messrs. David Williams and J. H. Portines. From Shanghai for Alexandria.—Mr. and Mrs. Zeller, and Mr. Koutchinski. For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Bleton, Mrs. Danque, Messrs. Gordon, J. Krasilnikoff, H. Jeager, S. Chlebnikoff, Krister, and J. Block. From Kobe for Port Said.—Mr. Liorananti. From Yokohama for Saigon.—Messrs. Baner, Beuvant, and Helies. For Singapore.—Mr. John Williamson. For Marseilles.—Messrs. Ch. D. Jacob, Hugh A. Dinsmore, Takaki, Ch. Watanabe, Tomatsuri, Bunza, Ward, and Allan T. Simpkins.

Per Hailoong, str., from Tamsui, &c.—63 Chinese.

Per Braunschweig, str., from Shanghai.—Mrs. Keswick, 4 children and 4 servants, 5 Officers and 47 men (German Navy), and 60 Chinese.

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Left Chefoo on the 24th. Had moderate southerly winds with rain and dense fog from North-east. Promontory to North Saddles; thence had moderate north-easterly winds and squally weather to Swatow, arrived there on the 29th. Left Swatow on the 20th. Had light southerly winds to Hongkong on the 1st instant.

The British steamship *Hailoong* reports that she left Tamsui on the 26th ultimo, Amoy on the 28th, and Swatow on the 30th. From Tamsui to Amoy had light north-west winds and cloudy weather. From Amoy to Swatow had moderate easterly winds and overcast sky with high south-east swell. From Swatow to Hongkong had fresh south to south-east winds and overcast sky with heavy southerly wind. In Tamsui, the steamship *Feecheu*. In Amoy, H.M.S. *Mutine*, and Chinese revenue cruiser *Lingfeng*. In Swatow, the steamships *Tatsuwa*, and *Vespa*.

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